The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869. NUMBER 154.

WASHINGTON.

A Strong Effort to be Made for a Reduction in Taxation.

Views of Secretary Boutwell and Others on the Subject.

The Ways and Means Committee and the New Tariff Bill.

Exchange of Coupons for Registered Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

There is a good deal of talk among members of Congress who have arrived here about the general question of taxation and revision of the Internal Revenue law. [illegible]

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee is still engaged in considering what additional articles of import shall be put on the free list. [illegible]

OHIO.

The Question of Prohibiting the Use of the Bible in the Public Schools of Cincinnati—A Hearing in the Injunction Case in the Superior Court—State Christian Association.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Reforms Promised by the Emperor Napoleon.

A Stormy Time in the Corps Legislatif.

The London Times on the Proposed Annexation of St. Domingo.

France.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The following is a synopsis of the reforms promised in the Emperor's speech, yesterday: [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Morning Telegraph* editorially says: "Napoleon's speech is liberal alike in promise and tone. [illegible]

It is again rumored that Prince D'Auvergne, Foreign Minister, has resigned.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

In the *Corps Legislatif*, to-day, the Opposition [illegible]

PRINCE METTERNICH leaves for Vienna to-night, to confer with the Emperor of Austria.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The *Times*, referring to the possible cession of St. Domingo to the United States, says: [illegible]

West Indies.

EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA ON ACCOUNT OF THE SPANISH GUNBOAT SEIZURES.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.

There is much excitement in commercial circles over the intelligence from the United States [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS HAYTIEN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Mail news from Hayti is to the 18th. [illegible]

South America.

THE SITUATION IN PARAGUAY.

LISBON, Nov. 30.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. [illegible]

THE WEST.

Earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for October—Attempted Suicide—Coal Discovery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Nov. 30.

The report of the Union Pacific Road for October shows that the earnings exceed [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Serious Illness of Congressman Hopkins.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Nov. 30.

Yesterday Hon. B. F. Hopkins, member of Congress from this district, who has been quite ill for several weeks, [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON.

Planing Mill Accident—Sudden Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 30.

Nathaniel Browning, a young man of 19, was fatally injured, at Normal, this evening, [illegible]

IOWA.

Fatal Accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad—One Person Killed and Several Badly Wounded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 30.

A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, eastward bound, ran into the rear of another freight train this evening, [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

Donnelly on the Winnipeg Revolution.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly [illegible]

TENNESSEE.

Legislative—Accidental Shooting.

[illegible]

Fires.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Note from Secretary Rummel to County Clerks—Reports of State Officers—Printing at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 30.

Mr. Rummel, Secretary of State, arrived here to-day from Chicago, [illegible]

The Southern Insane Asylum—Malpractice Suit.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 30.—It is reported to-day that the committee appointed to locate the Southern Asylum for the Insane have decided on Belleville [illegible]

QUINCY.

Railroad Accidents—Discharged for Lack of Prosecution.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 30.

The body of Frank Welling, a German laborer, [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Church Project in San Francisco—Report of the White Pine Exploring Expedition, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—[illegible]

Smuggling in Alaska—Official Misconduct.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—Recent charges relative to whiskey smuggling in Alaska have been made the subject of a formal complaint [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Whiskey Suit Decided in Favor of the Government—A Coopers' Strike Threatened in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—The trial that has been progressing in the United States District Court [illegible]

GALENA.

Explosion of a Boiler—Dead Body Found.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 30.—The boiler of the steam dye works [illegible]

Boston Items.

[illegible]

The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Case.

[illegible]

Arrest for Forgery—Sentence Commuted.

[illegible]

Death Sentence.

[illegible]

Bigamy.

[illegible]

A Runaway Alderman.

[illegible]

Bank Robbery at Port Jervis.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Mr. Richardson in a Dying Condition.

Continued Excitement Among the Gold Brokers.

A Slight Panic in the Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Mr. Richardson is quite low to-night, and it is feared that he cannot survive many hours. [illegible]

GOLD.

The excitement in Wall street about the gold market continued, [illegible]

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange there were many heavy sales, and a general indication of a panic. [illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY VS VANDERBILT.

THE SUSQUEHANNA SUIT.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

Arrival of Delegates at Richmond to Attend the Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—A large number of delegates to the National Board of Trade have arrived, [illegible]

A FREE TRADE MUSEUM.

Proposals for an Ad Captandum Argument to be Addressed to the Next Congress.

From the Reform League.

[illegible]

Frank Confession from the Washington City Folks.

[illegible]

The Grant and Sherman Gifts.

The New York *Sun* publishes a list of the subscriptions to the testimonial to General Grant [illegible]

Facts About Alaska.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: [illegible]

Divorce in Connecticut.

[illegible]

THE PHILLIPS MURDER CASE IN VIRGINIA.

The Eighth Respite of the Prisoner—Interesting Particulars Respecting the Affair.

[illegible]

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Arrangements for the Forthcoming Reunion at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Executive Committee, appointed to make arrangements for the third annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which will be held in the city of Indianapolis, on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th of December, [illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

Buffalo Market.

Oswego Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

POOLE—HOWE—[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

MILLINERY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS.

EYE AND EAR.

EYE & EAR INFIRMARY, No. 186 South Clark-st.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Torrey's Weather Strips.
Torrey's Weather Strips.
Torrey's Weather Strips.

FURS.

BISHOP & BARNES,
FUR DEALERS,
Have accumulated through the late stormy days at their Fur Factory, 115 Lake-st., A large and elegant stock of
LADIES' FURS,
Which will be sold at very Low Prices.

FURS. FURS.
STRYKER & BARNES,
Corner Washington & Clark-sts.,
Have a fine assortment of VERY DARK SEA COAST MAINE MINK, in all the New and Fashionable Shapes; Grey and Black ASTRACHAN SACQUES, of Superior Quality and Shape; and a full line of the RICHEST and FINEST FURS ever offered in the West.

FURS. FURS.
Splendid Stock! Low Prices!
BREWSTER, FURRIER, SHERMAN HOUSE.

GIFT CONCERT.
GIFT CONCERT.
$17,000 FOR ONE DOLLAR.
DISTRIBUTION OF $50,000 IN PRIZES.
Including over $40,000 worth of Valuable Real Estate in Will and Kane Counties.
NO. OF PRIZES, 5,000.
50,000 Tickets at $1.00 Each,
Admitting to a Grand Concert and a Share in the Distribution of Prizes.
Concert and Distribution of Prizes to take Place at Aurora, Ill., THURSDAY, January 20, 1870.
FIRST PRIZE. ... $17,000
OTHER PRIZES.
E. F. DUDLEY, Manager.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
OXFORD BIBLES.
OXFORD Prayer Books,
With the Additional Hymns.
THOS. NELSON & SONS, 52 Bleecker-st., New York.

REMOVAL.
BANK REMOVAL.
The Fourth National Bank will remove its office to the Manufacturers' National Bank, northwest corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts., on Monday Morning, November 29.
P. C. MAYNARD, Cashier.

MAGIC DIAMOND.
MAKE MONEY WHILE YOU CAN!
The "Magic Diamond."
B. C. BERRY & CO., General Agents.

TRUSSES.
RUPTURE.
Dr. MARSH has fully demonstrated [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.
Wabash-av. and State-st.
Between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh.
Only $50 per Foot.
15 per cent discount for cash.
WARREN & GOODRICH, 123 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 1.

LAKE NAVIGATION.
For Lake Superior Ports and Green Bay,
VIA ESCANABA.
ST. JOSEPH,
T. G. BUTLER, Superintendent.

WATCHES.
Oroide Watches

LOTTERY.

ROOFING MATERIAL.
BARRETT & ARNOLD,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
BARRETT'S
Felt & Composition
ROOFING MATERIAL.
ALSO,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Woollen Roofing Felt,
Woollen Sheathing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
Paving Cement,
And Coal Tar.
Dry Sheathing,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING.
Office, 124 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hardware, Tin Plate and Metals, Tinners' Tools and Machines,
179 & 181 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
The New England Family Journal.
Published This Day.
HOW TO COOK AND HOW TO CARVE.

LEAD AND OIL.
CHICAGO
LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton-sts.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,
Bar Lead, Pig Lead,
Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.
SUPERIOR BOILED LINSEED OIL.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CHICAGO
SHOT TOWER COMPANY,
Drop and Buck Shot, Bar Lead.

STATIONERY GOODS.
J. M. W. JONES,
NOS. 108 & 110 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Stationery & Blank Books
DIARIES FOR 1870.
WILLBUR'S PATENT
Initial Press
AND
BANK CHECK CANCELLER
Photograph Albums.

DYE WORKS.
CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS.
COOK & McLAIN
The Largest Dye Works IN THE WEST.

AGENTS WANTED.

SKATES.
SKATES
MORRIS, HODGE & HOMER'S, 75 West Randolph-st.

STORAGE.
STORAGE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D. E. SIBLEY & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS.

COAL.
I. L. HATHAWAY

CLOTHS.
WASHINGTON MILLS
6-4 Scotch Cheviots.
ALSO,
Light Weight Bannockburns,
HEAVY BANNOCKBURNS.
FOR SALE BY
E. O. TUFTS & CO.,
45 and 47 Franklin-st., Boston, 35 and 37 Worth-st., New York.

WHITE LEAD.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
"PHOENIX"
PURE WHITE LEAD.
ONE OUNCE OF GOLD
ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.
CHASE, FAVOR & BARRETT.

CEMENT.
UNION
Akron Cement Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
AKRON CEMENT.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
88 Market-st, Chicago.

DRESSED HOGS.
Dressed Hogs
GILBERT & FIELD.

FISH.
SMOKED
IRISH

FINANCIAL.
$5,000.
Money to loan on good collateral securities. Purchase Money Mortgages bought and sold. Loans made on good Real Estate.
WEST, AUSTIN & CO., Room 8, 146 Dearborn-st.
Short Loans.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.

OCEAN STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD MAIL LINE
STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM
New York, Queenstown & Liverpool.
SIBERIA, MALTA, TARIFA, PALMYRA, TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
No. 2 Lake-st., Corner Michigan-av., Chicago.

LEGAL.
Notice.
To the Creditors of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, PEORIA COUNTY, ss.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1869.
J. W. THOMPSON

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
DR. HENRY PERABEAU,

TO RENT.
TO RENT,
In New Tribune Building,
Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms
WM. C. DOW, 115 LaSalle.
WIGWAM LOT.
Any parties desirous of renting the Wigwam Lot, and the Stores that may be erected thereon, can confer with the subscriber.
C. LUNT, 55 Clark-st.
NEW HOTEL, OR FOR Business Purposes.
TO RENT.
Stores 36 and 40 Lake-st.

The Tribune.

[illegible subscription terms]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1869.

MR. MORRELL'S LETTER.

We publish, in another column, a letter on the coal and iron question, from Hon. D. J. Morrell, member of Congress from Johnstown, Pa., and proprietor, or one of the proprietors, of the Cambria Iron Works at that place. Mr. Morrell's letter displays the proverbial ill humor of one who has a bad cause. He seems to fancy that there is something either in the formidableness of his arguments or the acerbity of his temper which will impel us to exclude it from our columns—which is a very natural mistake. Neither his arguments nor his manners are in the least degree troublesome to us.

Mr. Morrell complains first that we did not publish his letter or letters to which we replied in THE TRIBUNE of the 18th ult. The reason and the only reason why we did not publish them was their extreme length and verbosity. We found them in the columns of a Philadelphia weekly newspaper. Their importance was derived from the fact that they were written by a member of Congress who was also a coal miner and an iron master. They had no other significance, for they were destitute of logic, and were not even relieved by epithets. There was no reason why we should publish them. But, whether they were important or not, Mr. Morrell shall now have full swing in our columns.

His next complaint is that he has been held up as being influenced in his action on the coal and iron question wholly by personal interests. It is our opinion that he is influenced. It is a rule of law that no man is a good judge of his own case. Mr. Morrell is personally interested, and largely interested, in the profits arising from the production of coal and iron. It happens, strangely, that all his public acts tend to compel people to come to his shop, whether they like his wares or not. The iron manufacturers of New England allege that the duty on coal is intended to give Mr. Morrell and other manufacturers on the western slope of the Alleghanies an advantage over them, by compelling them to haul their coal a long distance overland, under penalty of a fine equal to $1.30 gold per ton if they get it at the nearest and best place. If Mr. Morrell is not influenced by any personal interest in this matter, it is at least worthy of notice how finely his views of public duty tally with his personal interests, and how regularly they clash with the interests of his rivals in business.

But Mr. Morrell says he is not a shipper of coal nor interested in its sale. Nobody has alleged that he is. In quoting from our former article he finds it convenient to stop at the place where we explained how he obtained his advantage without being either a shipper of coal or interested in its sale. We said: "He has an advantage [$1.30 per ton] over them [his rivals on the Atlantic coast] on every ton they may put through their furnaces." It is not necessary that Mr. Morrell should be a shipper of coal in order to reap this advantage. It is only necessary that he shall first secure certain natural advantages in procuring coal (which is his right), and should then wall himself into Congress and prevent other people by law from using any natural advantages which they might otherwise enjoy. This is what he is doing, and yet he objects to being held up before the people as a gentleman robber. That is just what he is. The only difference between [illegible] and ungentlemanly robbers is that one proceeds under the forms of law, while the other proceeds in violation of law. It is no answer to say that the price of coal at [illegible] point is so and so. The duty on coal is maintained for the benefit and advantage of the producers of coal and iron in Pennsylvania and Maryland. But for them and their influence in Congress, it could not stand an hour. The consumers of coal never asked for it; they do not want it; they look upon it as an infringement upon their rights and a larceny of their earnings, as it is. It makes no difference whether the price of Nova Scotia coal is $1.00 per ton or $10.00 per ton. Hands off, Mr. Morrell! Mind your own business, and let your neighbors get fuel where they please.

The reason assigned by Mr. Morrell for maintaining this coal tariff, which even Mr. Greeley says ought to be repealed, is that it tends to "steady" the market. The operations of confidence men tend to steady the minds of greenhorns in the same way. What an unsteady market we should have if Boston should be allowed to obtain coal from Nova Scotia—that is, if there should be more coal in the country than [illegible]

Mr. Morrell deems it useful to refer to the ridiculous and nonsensical tariff on potatoes, butter, breadstuffs, and other farm products, which no Western farmer ever asked for or desired, and which the [illegible] tariff lobby thrust into the law for the purpose of fooling the rustics with the idea that they were getting their share of the plunder. Even if the farmers [illegible] such a tariff, its existence would be no argument to us. Nobody derives any advantage from it. It is nothing but a blind and a gag. A small amount of agricultural products finds its way to New England from Canada. The [illegible] tax which it pays has occasioned some grumbling in the New England [illegible]. We are just as much opposed to [illegible] tax as we are to the tax on coal. We [illegible], however, that those who want that [illegible] removed should consent to the removal of other taxes, equally vicious and [illegible], at the same time.

Mr. Morrell says, finally, that he shall [illegible] our assaults in the future. He is very obliging. We shall notice his assaults upon the public quite frequently. [illegible] he and his associates continue to [illegible] and collect taxes for their own use and benefit, saddling the community with a burden greater than the interest on the public debt, of which the government receives not one dollar, they naturally invite attention to their transactions. [illegible] they take their hands out of other people's pockets we shall have no further occasion to notice them.

RAILWAY GAMBLING OFFICES.

[illegible] of the evils resulting from the depreciation and consequent fluctuations in the value of our currency is the frequent [illegible] by the officers of our railway corporations in the funds of the company to speculate in its stock. With every rise and fall [illegible] in the currency price of railway [illegible] by causes of which the [illegible] of the roads are likely to be [illegible] judges, and which afford [illegible] a special temptation to [illegible]. As the stocks are sold, or, rather, [illegible], at the New York boards, [illegible] [illegible] Chicago is the [illegible] [illegible] office and treasury of all companies chartered by Illinois, and centring in Chicago, be located here. If the stockholders of companies are too inert to protect their own interests in this matter, we trust that, in the interest of the people of the State and the travelling public, the proper means will be brought to bear by law to prevent officers of Illinois railroads from speculating at all in the stocks of the roads which they are elected to run, and to require that the general office, transfer books, and treasury of the company shall be located here, to facilitate the legitimate business of the road, instead of in New York, to facilitate stock-gambling.

OUR SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

In 1855, the Legislature of Illinois, at the request or through the procurement of certain citizens, created a Board of Sewerage Commissioners, and generally established that system of sewerage construction which prevails now, and has substantially prevailed ever since. That act authorized the borrowing of money, by the issue of bonds bearing interest. Previous to that time sewers were constructed, and the cost of the same was assessed, like other special improvements, upon the real estate found to be benefited thereby. At the end of March, 1869, there had been laid 110¼ miles of sewers, of which over nine miles were laid in 1868. During the season of 1869, over nineteen miles were laid, making the whole about 130 miles of sewerage.

On the first of April, 1869, there was outstanding, on account of the sewerage debt, bonds to the following amount:

First loan, 7 per cent bonds	$ 413,000
First loan, 6 per cent bonds	[illegible]
Second and third loans, 7 per cent bonds	[illegible]
	$1,[illegible]
Since April, 1869, there have been issued 7 per cent bonds	[illegible]
Total sewerage debt	$[illegible]
Additional sum asked for	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Less sum in sinking fund	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

This does not include the bonds issued for the river improvement.

This debt bears interest at 7 per cent, which, on $[illegible], is $[illegible] per annum; but that does not show the real amount of the debt. Of the bonds sold in 1869, $500,000 were sold at 97, and $250,000 at 90—the proceeds being only $710,000. A small discount has been sustained with all the previous bonds.

The annual expense of the sewers already made is as follows:

Annual interest	$[illegible]
Cleaning sewers	[illegible]
Repairs	[illegible]
Salaries, rents, &c.	[illegible]
Total annual cost, in addition to cost of construction	$243,000

The nine miles of sewer laid in 1868 cost $197,000, or about $21,880 per mile. The annual expense of keeping 110 miles being $243,000, is about $2,200 per mile, which has to be raised by taxation.

The question which addresses itself directly to the public is, are we not incurring an unnecessary expense in this matter by a careless and improvident manner of doing business? In 1868 we built nine miles of sewers, at a cost of $197,000; and we must raise annually for interest and sinking fund over $200,000. Is it not time to stop borrowing money, and apply the direct taxation to the construction of sewers? It seems that as we increase our debt the cost of construction increases as well as our annual tax. In 1869, nineteen miles of sewer cost, for construction alone, $647,000, or over $34,700 per mile.

There is no improvement so greatly desired and so generally useful as that of sewerage. But if we are to go on borrowing $750,000 a year, selling the bonds at 90 cents and paying 7 per cent interest on the bonds, we are spending a vast amount of money more than is necessary to attain the same result. We expend annually $2,500,000 for street improvements. Suppose, instead of collecting this sum annually from the property benefited, we borrowed the money by selling bonds at 90 cents, and paying 7 per cent interest, how long would it be before our debt would call for an annual interest far exceeding our annual expenditure for sewers? It is very easy to expend borrowed money; but improvements made with borrowed money are terribly expensive.

There were 101,608 feet of sewers laid in 1869, at a cost of $647,000, or about $6.37 per foot. The average cost of laying such sewer, on the same principle that street pavements are assessed, would be about $5 per front foot, or $125 for a 25-foot lot.

The owner of such a lot, by paying the $125, would have the sewer, and be forever discharged from any future tax on that account. How is it as the case now stands? Estimating the lot and improvements at $5,000, he is taxed annually one mill and a half, or $7.50 for interest on that sum,—the tax increasing with the value of his property and the increased sewerage debt. In twenty years he will have paid $150 interest, and will still owe the original cost of his sewer. In course of time he will have paid, in addition to the tax for interest in the shape of an annual tax for a sinking fund, the cost of the sewer twice over, but the tax on the existing sewer debt will hang over him in perpetuity. He will never be able to escape from it, and in thirty years the lot will have paid, perhaps, $400 for the sewer, and still be subject to an annual tax of one and a half to three mills to pay the interest on the sewer debt.

Are we not practically paying, under this system, two or three times over the cost of our sewerage? And is it not time to return to the only just and equitable mode of paying for such improvements? There is no property-owner who will object to paying the cost of laying the sewers in front of his lots, and of such mains as benefit the same. But when he pays that tax, he ought not to be taxed for that purpose any more. There are 130 miles of sewerage laid; there are 700 miles of streets in Chicago; and the property on these 570 miles of unsewered streets is all taxed for sewers elsewhere, and for interest on the money borrowed to build them. There is other property which has paid three times over the cost of the sewers by which it is benefited, and which is chargeable yet with the debt and the interest thereon.

The Board of Public Works, two years ago, called attention to this subject, but the Council took no action. Such action will soon be necessary, for the sewers must go on, and there must be a limit to the debt for that purpose. There is no difficulty in changing this system. The present sewerage debt, up to the 1st of December, is rightfully chargeable to the real estate fronting on streets which have been sewered, or which have been drained thereby. A competent surveyor, like Mr. Clark, of the Sewerage Department, could, in two weeks, prepare a list of all the property in the city benefited by the sewers now constructed, and to which this debt is chargeable. This property should henceforth be released from all tax for the construction of new sewers, and should be taxed for the amount necessary to pay the interest and retire the principal of the existing sewerage debt. The property having no sewerage benefits should not be taxed for improvements in which they have no interest. All new sewerage should be taxed as a special improvement upon the property benefited thereby—the city, as in the case of street pavements, paying the expense of street-crossings and connections. The cost of repairs and cleaning should be assessed on all the property benefited by the sewers. In this way new sewers would cost but a comparatively small sum to each lot, and, once paid for, would be paid for all time. On the other hand, the sewerage debt would be reduced annually, and the annual tax for interest thereon would in time cease.

It is desirable to extend the sewerage as fast as possible, and there will be no [illegible] property-owners [illegible] to pay the tax for the improvement. The change in the system will not stop the construction of sewers; on the contrary, will tend to increase the demand for them. No tax levied by the city will be more cheerfully paid, and the city will find itself embarrassed to perform the work, for which the money will be paid in advance.

Something will have to be done, and done very soon. We cannot go on adding every year 30 to 35 per cent to the cost of constructing sewers with borrowed money. Better stop that now. Let those who have the sewers pay for them, and let new sewers be built, as streets are paved, wherever and whenever those needing them will pay for them.

General Garfield has been interviewed by a New York Herald correspondent, who [illegible] General Garfield [illegible] government shall pledge itself to pay for its greenbacks a certain price in gold at a certain rate, and afterward increase the price at a fixed rate, say one cent per month, until it redeems them at par.

It ought by this time to be pretty well understood that the price or value of a greenback can no more be regulated or fixed by the will of Congress than the price of wheat. If greenbacks, now at a discount of twenty cents, should advance to par, General Garfield's act will be unnecessary. If they should not, then we should have the government offering at the end of a few months to pay two, four, or six cents more for greenbacks than they are worth in the market. An offer to pay four cents more in gold than they are worth would cause a run upon the Treasury for the gold just as certainly as an offer to redeem them at par. Nearly all the reasons why the government should not attempt to redeem them at present at par apply to any project to buy them at a higher rate than they command in the market. Such an offer would doubtless have some effect to advance their price—*i. e.*, to reduce the premium on gold—but the knowledge that the government could not, with its $80,000,000 of gold, buy up all the greenbacks at the rate it should fix, would prevent them from rising at the rate the government offered, and it is only necessary that government should offer two or three cents more than market price to cause a run on the Treasury with them.

THE DISCOVERY AT WHEATON.

We have printed in these columns full details of the discovery of some monster bones near Wheaton, and have given measurements of the largest. The people of the neighborhood have become very much excited over the affair, and numberless opinions have been expressed as to the nature of the specimens—what sort of animal they belonged to, and what they are worth. An officer of the Academy of Sciences visited the place last evening and examined the bones, and found them to belong to the mastodon—*Mastodon Americanus*—an extinct animal which existed ages ago in vast numbers on this continent as well as in Europe. The animal resembled, in general form, the elephant, only it was much larger. It had the tusks, short neck, broad head, and ponderous form common to this class of quadrupeds; its prehensile organ likewise was a muscular trunk; but the bones of the mastodon placed among those of the modern elephant appear like giants in the company of pigmies.

The length of time since these formidable beings walked the earth it would be hard to determine—harder still to comprehend. *Savants* differ on this point. Some say 5,000 years; others say five times as long. The years have been so many that all the bones which were buried on dry land have gone to their native dust ages ago, and those only have been preserved which have lain in marshy places, where they were kept moist.

The fact that the mastodon was once very common in this country is proven by the multitude of bones which have been found scattered all over the land. The first discovery of the kind in America was at Claverack, near Albany, N. Y., in 1705. Again, in 1740, in Salt Lick, O., some specimens were exhumed, which were sent to France for examination. But no complete skeleton was found, until 1801, when Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, secured one in the State of New York, which was finally taken to Boston, where it now is. Another complete set of the bones was discovered on the Missouri River, which was afterward taken to the British Museum and mounted. Since the last-named period, by the rapid development of the country, the digging of ditches, and building of railroads and canals, a vast number of bones have been unearthed, fully attesting the great number of animals in this region.

Two or three years ago a nearly complete skeleton was found at Cohoes, N. Y., which was mounted in Albany; not long afterward two were found near Fort Wayne, Ind., which were secured by the Academy of Sciences and have been mounted. There are at present some half dozen mounted skeletons of this monster of bygone ages in the United States, and several in the Old World, and there is hardly a museum in the land which has not some bone from his body.

The Wheaton relic, consequently, is neither new nor very rare; but it is mainly valuable for its size—it having been a full-grown animal, and probably a male. The appearance of the bones indicates that the period of youth was fully past, and middle life or old age was entered upon.

It was at first thought that they were the largest bones ever yet found of the species, but, on comparison of measurements, this is shown to be a mistake—the skeleton of Dr. Warren, in Boston, being larger, and that at Albany nearly as large. The humerus, or upper-arm bone, of the Wheaton specimen is three feet one inch long; that at Boston is two inches longer.

Only about half of all the remains of the animal have been found, but the work of exhuming the rest is being prosecuted with good prospect of success.

These are not, as reported, fossils—petrified bones,—but are true bone, deprived only of its *osseine*, or animal matter, and saturated with iron which it has imbibed from the soil, giving it a dirty brown color.

Steps have been taken by which it is hoped these relics may finally be deposited in Chicago.

The New York *Sun*, which, with remarkable persistency and enthusiasm, advocated the election of Horace Greeley for Comptroller of the State in the late election, carefully compares his vote with that of Mr. Chatfield, the Republican candidate for Treasurer and who received the full party vote, to show what the *Sun* calls Mr. Greeley's "popular strength." By this comparison it seems that Mr. Greeley ran ahead of his ticket in [illegible] counties, and fell behind it in fifty-three counties. Whereupon the *Sun* exclaims:

"On the whole, this is a splendid show for the Philosopher, and encouraged us greatly, [illegible] [illegible] Three cheers for Horace Greeley!"

As Mr. Greeley is the *Sun's* Perpetual Candidate—it nominated him for Governor the morning after the late election—the fifty-seven counties may as well reconsider their decision first as last. "We are agreed on a verdict, your Honor," said the foreman of a jury to the Judge, "all except eleven damned fools!"

A portion of the daily newspapers of New York are bringing the profession of journalism into contempt, so far as they can, by a kind of toadyism or flunkeyism, which they call interviewing. The *Sun* interviews Corbin, Fisk, Gould, Grinnell, Butterfield, McFarland, Mrs. McFarland, and whoever else has any story to tell, or axe to grind, or is unwilling to kick its reporter down stairs. We are bound to say, however, that the *Sun* "interviews" with judgment, and, in the main, seeks news and not gabble. But the *Herald*, *World*, and *News*, as if "interviewing" had become a *sine qua non* in journalism, use it as a means of gathering up the "opinions" of any and everybody relative to matters in general. The *Herald* "interviews" Garfield about resumption, the *News* interviews Peter B. Sweeney about the Fifteenth Amendment, and the *World*, more enterprising still, sends its reporters at random into the down-town offices of merchants and bankers, and asks them what they think about the state of the country. By all these means very precious samples of flapdoodle are served up by these journals, which ought to be able to teach the men they are thus interviewing upon all the points on which they seek information. Journals which do not respect their own position are not likely to find it respected by the people.

The *Reform* [illegible], at Morrison, Ill., whose [illegible] opens a ponderous leader thus: "The Treasury of November [illegible]" [illegible] sublime disregard of old fogy rules of orthography, syntax, punctuation, or composition. Nothing is allowed to impede his progress; he sweeps down everything in his way, including common sense.

When the Chicago party of commercial excursionists was here, the expense of entertaining its members was met by private liberality. They do things different in Chicago. Magnificent Chicago entertained the California Pioneers to the amount of [illegible], the city authorities having a part in that expensive banquet. A resolution to draw the amount from the City Treasury was offered in the City Council, the other day, referred to the proper committee, reported back and voted down by 7 yeas to 15 nays. So somebody is out of pocket.—*Alta Californian.*

When the California Pioneers passed through Chicago, *en route* to New York, our citizens exerted their utmost influence to detain them long enough to accept "the freedom of the city" and a series of elegant entertainments. In the confident expectation that the excursionists would stay a few days at least, the Reception Committee made all their arrangements for a grand banquet, for private entertainments at the residences of leading citizens, carriage rides all about the city, steamboat excursions on the lake, and, in short, whatever it was thought would conduce to the comfort and pleasure of their guests. But the Pioneers refused to tarry. They were bound for their old homes on the seaboard, and would not be delayed. They arrived late in the evening, dusty and travel-worn, took a hasty glance at the city next day, and departed early in the afternoon. There was no opportunity given our citizens to offer private hospitality. The committee of the Common Council provided carriages, and drove them about the city as long as they were permitted by the Pioneers, which was only for a few hours. As to the expense of the carriage hire, the *Alta* need give itself no uneasiness. The Pioneers will not be called on to pay it. The Common Council will in good time settle all expenses their committee incurred; and for the other expenses, the private committee of citizens were only sorry the Pioneers did not stay long enough to run up a bill of respectable size, which would have afforded the committee great gratification to have discharged.

Our Washington correspondent in a recent letter said, alluding to that city as a "baneful spot," "Here, a son of President Tyler is in the Insane Asylum." In correction of this we are requested to copy the following paragraph from the Washington *Gazette* of the 26th ult.

"We were pleased yesterday morning to meet General John Tyler, Jr., of Virginia, concerning whom various unfounded reports in a portion of the newspaper press have been set afloat during the last month or two. After a confinement of three months as an invalid, under surgical operations that were imperatively demanded to extirpate the effects of an old injury received during the late sectional war, he is again looking hale and hearty. The first operation performed by Surgeon Lincoln, whose reputation in his profession is well known, was necessarily severe, and attended, for some time after its performance, with the most serious apprehensions as to his recovery; but the strength of his constitution, and the attentive nursing of the Sisters of Charity, at the Providence Hospital, surmounted the inflammation and fever. This operation, however, was not entirely successful, and it became necessary that an additional operation should be resorted to. This was performed by Surgeon Thompson, and now, with health and physical vigor restored, he returns to his pen and future labors. Under these facts and circumstances, the misrepresentations to which we have adverted were wholly inexcusable."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Professor Charles V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, is in Rock Island for the purpose of securing the entomological cabinet of the late Professor Walsh. The collection numbers 30,000 specimens. The *Union* states that Mr. Riley proposes to pay a fair sum for the specimens, and will agree to furnish the State of Illinois with a full collection of all the useful and injurious insects.

[illegible] Moine, daughter of the Rev. J. Madison, died in Bloomington, a few days ago. This is the fourth child who has died within less than two weeks.

Hundreds of farmers in St. Clair County have not yet gathered their corn crop. This delay is owing, to a great measure, to an unusual fall of rain, which has rendered the ground too muddy for work in the fields.

N. B. Patte, of Watseka, has been appointed Grand Lecturer of the Odd Fellows for this State.

Charles McLaughlin, an old and respected citizen of Rock Island, died November 26, aged 84 years.

An exchange gives the following: "Annie James, of Alton, Ill., is described as the most beautiful girl that ever found lodgment on the Mississippi River. She has an eye like a gazelle; teeth like the purest ivory; hair like a vexed mass of golden feathers; hands so white and shapely that to see them is to want to kiss them, and to kiss them is destruction; a smile like a summer's sunrise, and a laugh like the tones of silver bells on a frosty night. Well, this is what Annie did: She came down from her room and found two of her lovers hotly disputing as to their respective claims to her company to a ball that evening. The anger of the beautiful maiden was aroused at this exhibition in her father's halls, and, seizing the belligerent youths by their back hair, she knocked their heads together with great force half a dozen times, and then thrust them out of the front door, with the admonition never to show [illegible]"

WISCONSIN.

The Clark County *Journal* notices that a number of stout young men, anxious and willing to work, are returning from the lumber regions, unable to procure work for the coming season. This is the first time for a number of years that men have been in advance of the demand on the river during the winter season. It is estimated that not more than one-third the amount of logging will be done on Black River this winter that was done last.

The LaCrosse *Republican* reports considerable excitement over poisoned cheese. The cheese is made by Mr. Van Werner, a well-known dairyman. In every instance, the consumer has felt that it was his last call. Physicians are puzzled to determine the cause of the trouble. The *Republican* says that, at least it is positively known that all of the cheese has been destroyed and "put out of circulation," the cheese market will be as unsettled as the stomachs of consumers.

INDIANA.

A young man who attempted to show his father, in Brooklyn, how a new patent lamp operated, one day last week, wound up his experiment with a grand explosion of lamp and oil-can, which set fire to the house, and caused a loss of $7,000. The young man is no longer in that business.

The Rising Sun *Recorder* reports a wedding in that city, on Friday evening—the deeply interested two having come from Germany to have the ceremony performed in this country, intending to make San Francisco the terminus of the bridal tour, and their home. The bride was a sister of the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Rising Sun.

Stevens, sentenced to be hung at Terre Haute, on the 2nd of December, takes it coolly. Not catching the date correctly when the sentence was pronounced, he inquired: "When did you say, your Honor, that occurrence is to take place?"

"You never saw such a happy lot of people as we had here yesterday," said a landlady in Indiana to a newly-arrived guest; "there were thirteen couples of 'em; and before night an errand boy brought in thirteen divorces in a basket."

The Fort Wayne *Democrat* has the following: [illegible]

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit girl who wears a beaver and carries a cane tried to kiss a hotel-waiter the other day. The insulted youth complained to the landlord, who informed the offender that she must respect the men about the house, or leave.

MINNESOTA.

The following is from an article in the *Minnesota Monthly*: [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Recently, two young ladies in Hannibal were [illegible]

The Springfield *Leader* says: "A young man living three miles from Little York, while working in the field Saturday, got a [illegible]"

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth *Times* says: [illegible]

[illegible] Santa Fe Railroad [illegible]

OHIO.

A few days ago, a man in Hamilton [illegible] Vallandigham, and shook his fist under the martyr's impressive nose.

COLORADO.

Captain J. S. Cook, one of the earliest pioneers of Colorado, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Clear Creek County, was the victim of a strange and fatal accident on November 15. He took the Georgetown coach at Mill City for Denver. About a mile and a half from Idaho, the coach-wheel ran over a stone in the road, and Captain C. was thrown from his seat beside the driver, to the ground, striking upon his head and fracturing the skull. He died a few hours afterward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A velocipede race, from Paris to Rouen, seventy-eight miles, was won by an Englishman, against eight competitors, in ten and a half hours.

The recent strike of the Paris clerks has proved to be a good thing for the charming demoiselles of that gay capital, who are rapidly taking the places of the strikers.

A Mr. Otto, a sculptor, has been engaged in the construction of an imitation of the Cardiff giant. The mold is nearly finished, and the image, which will be a perfect *fac simile* of the Onondaga affair, will be cast this week. The material used is to be gypsum and marble-dust.

An English journal considers that there are only two persons in the United States who have not communicated their views on the Byron question to the newspapers, and they are citizens of Cape Cod, who went off mackerel fishing ten weeks ago, and have not returned.

A new word has been added to the stock of political phraseology out in Western Virginia. It is "letuppery," and means that wing of the Republican party who are disposed to "let up" on or show a liberal spirit towards those who acted or sympathized with the rebels in their late attempt to overthrow the government.

In Waltham, Vt., last week, a girl 9 years of age, finding her dress in flames, with remarkable presence of mind smothered the fire, and cut off her burning apron with a pair of scissors, while her little hands were being burned to blisters, and not only saved her own life, but that of the baby also, by keeping away from it until the fire was put out.

A man living near Dudley, Bedford County, Pa., murdered his son on last Tuesday. He fell to abusing his wife. The son interfered, and put the old man out of the house, but he regained admittance, and, on entering, struck the boy, knocked him down, and, immediately setting upon him with a stone, beat his brains out. He was arrested.

The French papers are gradually getting "enterprising." One of them publishes a poem, the author of which objected to its having publicity at present, as it is to appear in a book in a few months. The editor states that as it was impossible to conquer the poet's reluctance, "a little subterfuge" had to be employed, consisting in sending a short-hand writer to a theatre where the verses were to be read at a benefit.

A novel shooting match occurred at Randolph, Vt., the other day. A stake was driven in the ground eight rods away, and a wheelbarrow was the missile. The contestants were successively blindfolded, and with this popular vehicle started for the stake to win a turkey. Out of a large number not one succeeded in hitting the mark, while the great majority were no nearer to it on stopping than when they started, and one wheeled into the river, which was a greater distance in the opposite direction.

The Methodist, the organ of the lay delegation party in the Methodist Episcopal Church, regrets the extreme brevity of the recent report of the Book Committee. The Church, it says, should know the amount of its losses by mismanagement. The full explanatory documents incident to the trial, containing minor details and figures, should be given to the public. Those who are vindicated by the facts should have the benefit of publicity, and those whom the facts condemn should be exposed. The agents are responsible for their "mismanagement and carelessness."

The King of Prussia has reprieved a murderer sentenced to death. Thereupon the *Pall Mall Gazette* indulges in some pleasant sarcasm: "It would be difficult to imagine a case in which the royal prerogative of mercy could be exercised with greater propriety. Mr. Wittman had murdered his four wives, one after the other, and his two children; and the painful position in which he was placed, owing to these acts of indiscretion being brought home to him, naturally called forth the warmest sympathies of all who value the sacredness of human life."

A letter from Oran, Algeria, states that the sea-wall of that port, for a length of 500 metres, was completely destroyed by an immense tidal wave. The Mediterranean had been raging with great violence during the preceding night; and about 11 in the morning a fresh breach, forty feet wide, was made, and, from that moment, the wall rapidly broke up, the immense blocks of stone being swept away like cardboard boxes. The spray from some of the waves reached a height of more than 100 yards. Many vessels were for a time in great danger, but were at length moved to a place of safety.

An historical roll of bread has come to light in Vienna. In 1848 the price of bread had risen to the highest, and the "rolls" of the bakers decreased in size day by day. One day an actor named Scholz appeared in the Carl Theatre in a kind of chemisette, which excited general hilarity, for, instead of being fastened with the ordinary buttons, a pair of the diminutive rolls baked at that time were used for the purpose. Scholz was punished by the city authorities for his joke. The rolls of 1848, therefore, have become historical in Vienna, and one of the identical shirt buttons [illegible] ever since. Not long ago the city authorities decided to found a museum of antiquities relating to the history of the city, and called upon the inhabitants to contribute to the institution. One of the very first "historical" objects received was Scholz's historical bread-roll shirt buttons, which, however, the authorities returned with the remark that they were not going to begin a collection of curiosities, but a set of historical archives.

Mr. Daniel Yanny, of Rochester, has offered $10,000 for the Cardiff giant. The offer was refused. Mr. Higgins refused $25,000 for one-eighth interest in the figure. Some idea of the excitement which the stone man is creating will be obtained by reading the following paragraph from the Syracuse *Journal*: "The greatly increased attendance upon the exhibition of the Cardiff giant indicates that there is no abatement of the public interest in the wonder. The fact that the statue is to be taken to the East induces thousands of people from all parts of the central counties to come here and see it. All the railroad trains are filled with the curious, and the visitors yesterday and to-day, have outnumbered those who have at any previous time attended. They overcrowded the place of the exhibition. A petition, numerously signed by leading citizens and business men, was to-day presented to the proprietors of the giant, asking the continuance of the exhibition till the public interest is more fully satisfied."

PERSONAL.

The Houston (Texas) *Times* says: "General Hamilton has not been drunk but once in the last ten years; neither has he been sober but once during that time."

The Earl of Zetland, for twenty-six years Grand Master of Free Masons in England, will not again offer himself for nomination. Earl de Grey will probably be his successor.

Judge Baldwin, of Nevada, who was killed in the railroad collision on the Western Pacific Railroad, neglected to wind his watch, and so missed the train he intended to take from San Francisco. His life was insured for $45,000.

In his letter regretting his inability to attend the Alabama State Fair, President Grant expresses the hope that it will be successful, and reiterates his wish that the country may be united, prosperous and at peace.

"Amicola Amoris, The Loves Earth Calls Unholy, Samson and Delilah, and other Poems," by Edward Brennan, is the title of a book just published in London.

D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, recently returned to San Francisco from New York with two pictures for which he paid $20,000—Bierstadt's "Yosemite" and T. Buchanan Read's "Sheridan's Ride."

Among the wounded by the terrible railroad collision in California was Seth Bromley, brother of the editor of the Hartford *Post*. He was caught in a tight place, his foot smashed so that it had to be cut off, and, in order to extricate himself from the ruins, he was obliged to cut his clothes off his body with his pocket knife.

Some weeks ago the Emperor of Russia, in a fit of hypochondriasis, refused food for three days, and serious apprehensions were felt that his disease would pass into insanity. Similar attacks are said to have occurred at various times during the last two years.

Louis Riele, leader of the Red River revolutionists, was born in that region, of French parents, received a classical education in Montreal (in the same college where General Dix graduated) and is now 24 years old. After finishing a nine years' course of study at Montreal, he went to Minnesota, clerked for two or three years in St. Paul and St. Anthony, and then returned to Red River. He is said to have decided literary talent.

Thurlow Weed tells how he got picked up once, in the following manner: "During the late war, after the evacuation of Yorktown by General McClellan, I entered a car on a Philadelphia train, and sat by a gentleman who wore a military cap, but showed no other sign of military rank. We got into a discussion of McClellan's campaign on the peninsula. He defended him mildly, and I answered with a scorching exposition of his incapacity and blunders, demonstrating them fully. When we reached Trenton, a young officer came up and saluted my companion very deferentially, and, on inquiry, I discovered that I had been talking to McClellan himself. I think he felt, however, that I was right in what I had said, by the polite way in which he answered my criticisms."

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister at Paris, gave his first reception on the evening of the 4th ult., at his new residence in the Avenue de l'Impératrice. There were no ladies present, Mrs. Washburne being still indisposed. Among the principal guests on the occasion were Senators Chandler and Ramsey; Mr. Hale, late United States Minister at Madrid; Captain Worden, Samuel B. Ruggles, James Phalen, Clement Barclay; General Meredith Read, United States Consul at Paris, &c. The mansion, which is inhabited exclusively by the Minister and his family, is spacious and pleasantly situated, being midway between the Arc de Triomphe and the entrance to the Bois de Boulogne. The office of the legation is in another part of the city.

General [illegible] L. Kiernan died in New York, Nov. 27, aged 33 years. He entered the military service, at the outbreak of the rebellion, as Surgeon on the Staff of General Fremont; subsequently was appointed Surgeon of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry; was severely wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 4, 1863, and, in consequence of his wounds, resigned his commission. He returned to New York, and, during the riots in that city, aided the military authorities in restoring order and tranquillity. In the month of August following, he was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and ordered to report to Adjutant General Thomas, at Vicksburg. He served until the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out of service. On the 13th of July, 1868, President Johnson appointed General Kiernan Consul to Chin Kiang, China, where he remained until after the inauguration of General Grant. General Kiernan was a member of the Republican party.

PARIS.

The Political Situation.

The Failing Health of the Emperor.

Thoughts of Abdication.

Presidency of the Corps Legislatif.

The Last Bon Mot—Ministerial Changes—Carlotta.

Spain and Italy.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Nov. 8.

The political situation has not changed since last week, neither at home nor abroad. They are now looking forward to the opening of the Chambers as they did to the 26th of October, and then will come another day, and then another, and so on, until some solution is reached of the veiled but earnest conflict between the nation and the government, and which is gradually becoming more and more serious. Many people, and among them the Ex-President of the Corps Legislatif, Mr. Schneider, and many of the Ministers also, would be glad to have an extra session of the Corps Legislatif called, to meet on the 7th or 8th of this month, in order to verify the powers of certain of the Deputies. The Emperor, who had the majority of the Ministerial Council with him, did not desire it. Why? Because he wished it so. These gentlemen are hunting or sleeping in their villas. They have made engagements to the end of the month, and they do not wish to give themselves the bother of the assembly before the close of this half vacation. This is the true reason for refusing what would have somewhat calmed the Deputies and appeased the country.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

On the other hand, they have done one good thing. The double elections—that is to say, where Deputies have been elected from two districts—are to be held this month, before the meeting of the Chamber. As these Deputies (four) elected all, belong to the Opposition, they have all decided to represent country districts, in order that the new elections may be held at Paris, where the Opposition candidates are almost certain of election by a very large majority. These are the elections which are about to occur, and about a third of the capital is already in a state of hot excitement. The candidates are numerous, all belonging to the Opposition, or at least, advanced Liberals. There is a government candidate in each district, but he is a victim sacrificed in advance, and, according to my views, the government would do quite as well to take no part in the matter. What is the use of fighting when there is a certainty of defeat? If, instead of obstinately supporting some semi-official candidate, the government were to issue a circular to the effect that it was utterly disinterested, and were to act accordingly, who knows what would happen? Certainly no one of its servants would be chosen, but perhaps some conciliatory person. While, by pursuing the other method, it will have in Paris, and presently in all France, persons who are almost recognized enemies, and called such. Still, they say this is what the Ministers wish, acting under the orders of the Emperor.

WEAKNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

It is also said that His Majesty, though not sick again, is very much weakened, especially physically, and, perhaps, morally, also. Poor, aging Emperor! If he were still the Napoleon III. of his great days of the Crimea, of Italy, and of restored Paris, he would not be the Napoleon of Mexico, of half insurrectionary Paris, and of complaining France. Nothing old age and weary a man more than the business of reigning, especially when one does it conscientiously, and with a feeling of responsibility, as the Emperor has for twenty years. He, himself, they say, confesses his fatigue in moments of confidential privacy, and there was a moment three months ago, they say, when he thought of abdicating and withdrawing to Saint Cloud. Sad royal memories. It was there that the last of the Merovingians, shorn, cloistered, and turned into a monk, went to end his days. The decree is said to have been ready, awaiting the imperial signature. The Ministers had done all they could to prevent this resolution. The chamberlains had prayed, wept, and beseeched. The Emperor persisted. At last Rouher, the ex-Vizier, who seems to have preserved great influence over his sovereign,—which is very natural, because, notwithstanding his innumerable enemies, he is a very able and sympathetic man,—came, and after a long contest moved the Emperor to give up his resolution.

How much truth there is in this story, which is told everywhere, I cannot say. Rouher, the Ministers, and the Emperor, are interested in spreading these rumors. It is one way of calming impatient ambition, as if they said: "You see, I am going away; wait for a little while." Therefore they wait and wait, and thus time is gained, which is much, and, in politics, almost everything, especially after the poor, shifty way in which men devoid of genius practise it. Still it is to be regretted if this is a made-up story, because it proves the poverty of resources of our rulers. It is still more sad if it is true, because it proves that Napoleon III. is more paralyzed by a weak discouragement than was supposed, and that after him I see for France, once more, a time of crises, disorders and dangers of all kinds.

However all this may be, the Emperor would be very glad of rest just now. All take it, or can take it, save him. Compiègne is full of people. [illegible] The Emperor wants rest, but here is Mr. Schneider, claiming an audience in the name of the *Corps Legislatif*, and behind him come [illegible]; Mr. Rouher, and the President of the Senate, following the President of the *Corps Legislatif*, ask an audience, so that his rival may not be alone heard by the Emperor. Then comes Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, who asks for more money; and after him the Minister of the Interior, who informs him that the Parisians think of making a manifestation, and wishes to know what is to be done; and then the Prefect of Police, and then the Archbishop of Paris for the Council, and then the Empress, who telegraphed to learn the health of the Emperor and order a dress she left at Compiègne. Rest! The rest of Emperors is the tomb, or abdication, which is a moral tomb.

Feeling thus in body and mind, the Emperor should have said the other day to his Ministers who tormented him about the laws to be submitted to the *Corps Legislatif*, "Gentlemen, let me alone; I have had enough of your political emotions. The 26th of October is past. Leave me in peace until the 29th of November. I, too, need a holiday. Besides, on the eve of the elections, or before the meeting of the Chambers, I will address some manifesto to the country." Will he do it, and, if he does, will it be as in other days? Will it be broadly thought and broadly written, addressing itself to the heart and reason of the nation which has loved him, which still loves him; but which fears his weakened old age, guided or misled by a woman who is good, but silly, and a devotee, by greedy servants, and a surrounding crowd of genius and patriotism!

They say that His Majesty will spend the winter at the South, at Nice, Cannes, or Mentone. The physicians urged this, since it would tend to restore the strength of the invalid. Politics have also come into play, and there are probabilities that the journey will be made. The Emperor and Empress of Russia are to spend the winter at Nice, for the benefit of both their healths, the Emperor being subject to hypochondria and the physical health of the Empress being still poor. It is said that General Fleury, when he left on his embassy to St. Petersburg, took with him a letter from Napoleon, urgently inviting his cousin of Russia to this common sojourn of Valetudinarians. If this is so, Nice will be the fashion this winter.

PRESIDENT OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

The Deputies, nearly all of whom have returned to Paris, discuss the question of who is to be President of the *Corps Legislatif*. Mr. Schneider, who felt certain of election, is losing ground daily. Many Deputies, and especially those whose elections have not yet been declared valid, do not pardon him for having been the chief mover of the prorogation, and will consequently vote against him. A few who are pure followers of the government cannot pardon the ex-President for having written his famous letter against the nomination of Jerome David to the Legion of Honor, and hence will vote against him. The Extreme Left, numbering about forty, is in favor of Jules Favre. Thus the ex-President can count only on the pure Left Centre, with its hundred votes. They have said since yesterday, however, that that section would abandon him for Count Daru, a *pure* Republican and the old President of the Constitutional Assembly.

M. DARU.

If this last report is confirmed it is a new and very great step in revolution. M. Daru, indeed, son of Count Daru, old and faithful minister of Napoleon the First, is anything but a friend of the present government. He was a Peer of France under Louis Philippe, and stood well at court, peaceably with the Orleanist Princes, whose friend and fellow disciple he was. An old scholar of the Polytechnic School, paying much attention to industrial matters, and especially to railroads, on which he has written a book, he was one of the most laborious of the young Peers of France and with the best prospects—though I do not think him a statesman, in the great meaning of the word, because he has neither the breadth of view, the generosity, nor the controlling power of man made to lead their age. But he is upright, positive, absolute, obstinate, vain, with a great idea of his own worth, which is real, and he will not yield an inch of his parliamentary ground. Rich by himself—and also through his wife, the daughter of a Marshal of the Empire, and also through successful operations—he has, up to this time, been bitterly opposed to the Second Empire. Proposals have frequently been made to him to accept office under Napoleon the Third, which he always declined, without display, but with a persistency which honors him. He was one of the representatives turned out by the imperial *coup d'etat* in 1851. A meeting to proclaim the removal of the President at that time was held in his house, and its organizer was imprisoned at Mazas for several hours. Mr. Daru could not forget that. He has, on several occasions, unsuccessfully attempted to get a seat in the Chamber, notwithstanding the constant opposition of the government. He is a respectful enemy of the Empire, a Republican by conviction and by the bent of his character, and manifestly will never be the friend of those by whom he has been driven from and kept out of the Chamber for nearly twenty years.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The remaining home news is not very important. They still speak of Ministerial changes, but this is a standing rumor, and deserves attention only when the changes occur. Besides, what difference does the change of this or that Minister make in the system of personal government under which we still live? They are simple clerks, trembling executors of the will of their master, and their departure or entrance can bring with them but an insignificant change in governmental policy, so long as the power has not passed from the Emperor to the *Corps Legislatif*. It is said, certainly, that Emile Ollivier will soon be appointed,—that perpetual candidate, who, according to the expression of one of his colleagues in the Chamber, spends his life in refusing portfolios which have not been offered him.

LADIES' LEGS.

This week all the courts were opened, with unusual pomp, speeches, and remonstrances from the Judges, just as in the good old times. One of them took his text from the old remonstrances of the Parliaments to the government of the Bourbons, in order to make us understand that the Empire deserved what they received, and might get it some day. We will see. The reopening of the Court of Cassation, or Supreme Court, gave a lady an opportunity for a very decent bon mot, which I send you. The Supreme Court is generally composed of old men, with hairless and shining skulls, and who, for that reason, have been given the nickname of "knees." This is not very respectful, but respect is a commodity which is not in much demand in France, and especially in Paris. The court was, for its solemn opening session, in its ancient building forming part of the Palace of Justice, and called the Holy Chapel, where ladies have the privilege of attending, seated on a stand placed above the court like a balcony box. This year the gallery was poorly repaired, and was quite open in front, so that the antiquated Judges could see at least the legs of these ladies, who voluntarily or not, did not hide them. A councillor, who was certainly pushing, jealous of the sharper looks of his colleagues, took offence at this sight, and sent to the gallery one of the officers of the court, to warn those legs that they exposed themselves too much. Whether the officer was clumsy or coarse in his message to these ladies, or whether the message was badly worded or badly received, it is certain that it offended at least one of these ladies, who replied, so loudly that she could be heard below: "Tell these gentlemen that they show us their knees so freely that we may show them our legs." Naturally, all laughed.

THE IRRECONCILABLES.

The irreconcilable papers, as they are called, continue their attacks on the government so violently, so coarsely, and with such outrageous absurdity, that they recoil on their authors, and aid the Emperor instead of hurting him. There are the calumnies, lies, and exaggerations in the style of Victor Hugo, which belong to the figures of melodrama of the boulevard. The Ministers have paid attention to all this, and have threatened prosecution. But the Emperor very wisely forbade them, and permits them to say pretty much what they please. Caricatures are not yet allowed, but there is hope that they soon will be, which is a hundred times better. The only way to bridle the press is to give it perfect freedom. Rochefort himself, who, in the *Lanterne*, has, both at Brussels and Paris, repeatedly insulted the Emperor, has returned to Paris to put himself in nomination. The untimely zeal of the Ministers and their officers arrested him at the frontier. The Emperor gave an order for his immediate release, saying that he desired Mr. Rochefort might have perfect freedom while seeking his election. If Rochefort, after this, continues to attack the Emperor who has pardoned him, certainly the publicist will not play the best part in the affair.

CARLOTTA.

In Belgium, the Empress Carlotta, the widow of Maximilian, is in a state of permanent madness, which causes the physicians to despair. Her only thought is to escape from the castle of Tervueren, where she is confined, in order to avoid the poison which she believes is to be given her. The other day, she attempted to fly on the horse of one of her escort, and would have succeeded if it had not been for Colonel Van de Veld, whose duty it is to watch over her constantly. In order to appease her somewhat, there is a telegraphic apparatus at the castle, which works constantly, to send the imaginary orders which she directs on all sides to arrest the fancied poisoners by whom she believes herself threatened.

SPAIN.

In Spain, they say, it is pretty nearly certain that the Duke of Genoa will be chosen King. He is a nephew of Victor Emanuel, son of a brother of the King and a Princess of Saxony, and brother of the Princess Marguerite, called the handsomest woman in Italy, and wife of the eldest son of King Victor. He is 15 years old, and seems to have allowed his sister to monopolize all the graces, so few has he retained for himself. He does not possess much natural capacity, but a constitutional King does not need much, his partisans say; and he has quite a number, on account of his youth and incapacity, because each one hopes that, with a little address, he will govern in the name of the beardless King. Still, there is a strong party against him in Spain—all the Republicans, numbering about fifty in the Cortes, and the priests, who do not want the nephew of the excommunicated King of Italy. So his choice is still uncertain, notwithstanding what his friends say.

EUROPE.

King Victor Emanuel is soon to meet the Emperor of Austria on his return from Constantinople. The rendezvous is to be at Naples. They will discuss there the common measures to be taken in view of the future council and the Pope. Austria, with her Bishops at the head, will resist the encroachments of the Papacy, which threatens to have more and more absolute control over the remnants of its Christian flock. And, what is worse for the Papacy, is that your American Bishops agree on this point with the Austrians, and many of the French, especially the Archbishop of Paris, whose liberal desires are clearly shown in his recent letter. Has the time come for Rome, as well as for the French and Austrian Empires, when personal government must cease? It seems probable, at least at present. But in Europe, more than anywhere else, a war may delay this for years, and a war is so possible, so probable. Prussia increases instead of diminishing her armaments; Russia does the same, and neither France nor Austria disarm. The Eastern question is settled for the moment, and the report is that the Sultan, in order not to humiliate too much his vassal, the Khedive of Egypt, will not take part in the opening of the Suez Canal. But the people of Schleswig still complain of Prussia; the French Government has refused that of Prussia permission to negotiate a loan at the Paris Bourse; King Victor Emanuel is very sick, and his death may be the signal for a Republican insurrection in Italy, which may be the torch of war or revolution in Europe.

EMILE CANAVY.

THE COAL AND IRON QUESTION.

Letter from Hon. D. J. Morrell.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper of the 18th, which has just come to my notice, contains an editorial entitled "The Coal Monopoly," in which you profess to answer my letter reviewing your article of an earlier date on the coal and iron question.

You do not quote any of my language, and your pretended statement of its substance is, throughout, strikingly inaccurate. The questions which I have attempted to discuss with you should be settled upon business principles, and I am at a loss to know what motive there can be for grossly misrepresenting the contents of my letter, and holding me up as being influenced in my views wholly by personal interests. Among other irrelevant, or untrue things, you say: "Mr. Morrell insists that it is the duty of the American people to pay him $1.75 per ton for coal more than they could get it for elsewhere, because he is an American citizen, whose interests are all in this country. It must be remembered that this duty on coal is not levied for revenue purposes, because the importation of coal is practically prohibited; it is, therefore, a bounty voted to him, and which he collects from every person using coal as a fuel, &c., &c. Messrs. Morrell & Company have large iron mills and large coal mines. They have the advantage of coal at the cost of mining. Other manufacturers, ordinarily, should be able to get their coal by paying, in addition, the cost of transportation, but, under this tariff, Mr. Morrell collects of them $1.75 per ton on all the coal they may have to use," &c., &c.

I can answer these statements, sir, very briefly. I am not a shipper of coal, nor interested in its sale. You can get any amount of semi-bituminous coal, such as is used by the Cambria Works, delivered to you on cars on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from the numerous parties engaged in mining coal for market, at from $1.50 to $2 per ton. The best bituminous coal, used for the manufacturing of gas, can be purchased by the single car load for $1.75 per ton. Pray tell me now how I, were I producing coal for sale, could make the American people pay me $1.75 per ton more? How are [illegible] accomplishing this remarkable feat? Could the American people get coal elsewhere for nothing, and receive in addition a bounty of half a dollar a ton for taking it away?

Your accusation against me is, I think, sufficiently answered, and, sir, you may understand that I do not like your way of making me play a genteel robber before your readers; but I let it pass without further comment. The business community can readily determine the character of an editor of a leading journal who can write so ignorantly or maliciously upon an important topic.

Under the tariff now in force duties are imposed not only on coal and iron, as might be inferred from your article, [illegible] but also on agricultural products, as, for instance, barley pays fifteen cents per bushel; Indian corn, ten; wheat, twenty cents; and [illegible] of imported potatoes pays twenty-five cents in gold.

Have you considered, sir, the effect of this enormous tax upon these important commodities [illegible]

[illegible]

A BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

Twelve Engaged on Each Side—Three Killed, One Mortally Wounded.

From the Stanford (Ky.) Dispatch, Nov. 26.

[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT.

Letter to the President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

The editor of the Clinton (Iowa) *Age* has written an open letter to the President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in which he broaches the following project:

The Northwestern Road has the advantage in reaching Iowa in a less number of miles than any other road running out of Chicago. That she will take advantage of her good fortune in this respect, and reach out into the State after the rich harvests which await her touch, can hardly be doubted. When her enterprising directory conclude to extend her lines in the State, it may not be out of place to call their attention to the following project:

Start from the city of Clinton and run direct to Tipton the county seat of Cedar County—thus tapping the best farming lands of Scott County, and passing through the centre of Cedar County, the most highly cultivated county in the State; thence through a densely populated section to Iowa City, the former State Capital and the county seat of Johnson County. Here the line would cross the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road; and I admit a connection at Iowa City is not practicable unless the difference in distance is sufficiently favorable, to secure the co-operation and friendly feeling of the Iowa City people. Fortunately this difference is largely in favor of the new route. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CATON HOMICIDE.

Trial of Isaac Gilworth.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, Nov. 29.

The trial of Isaac Gilworth for the murder of Malcolm S. Caton, at Bath, on the 8th of October last, was [illegible] Judge Turner, on Wednesday last, and closed on Friday. [illegible]

Illinois County Officers.

The following is a complete list of County Judges and Clerks recently elected in this State:

Counties.	Judges.	Clerks.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Church and State.

[illegible]

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Fate of the Howlands and Dunn.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Nov. 22.

We are in receipt of the following letter from an old friend in Southern Utah. It doubtless is conclusive as to the fate of the three missing members of the Powell party. We hope to learn more particulars before long:

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Nov. 15.

W. N. BYERS: Your letter received [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A Convention Called to Form a New Government—Governor McDougall at Pembina.

[illegible]

Railroads.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Parliamentary Reforms—Relations Between the Legislature and the Crown.

[illegible]

Given at our Palace of Compiègne this [illegible] of November, 1869. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, DUVERGIER, Minister of Justice.

THE "FIRST BOARD OF TRADE."

First Reunion of the Society of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.

Business Meeting—Election of Officers—Visit to the Board of Trade.

Exercises in the Afternoon—Review of the Regimental History.

Reunion Ball in the Evening.

[illegible]

AN IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

Spalding's Mode of Inserting the Teeth.

From the San Francisco Times, Oct. 27.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANCE.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

THE "FIRST BOARD OF TRADE."

Reunion of the Society of the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry.

Business Meeting---Election of Officers---Visit to the Board of Trade.

Exercises in the Afternoon—Review of the Regimental History.

Reunion Ball in the Evening.

AN IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

REAL ESTATE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The first of the many plans for "specie resumption" that will be presented to the coming Congress is before us, viz., that of General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. A *Herald* correspondent has interviewed the General, and through this *Herald* medium we have the following announcement of the General's intentions: First, that he "intends to make the Committee on Banking and Currency the committee which shall shape the financial policy of the House, a position which, the *Herald* assumes, has heretofore been usurped by the Committee of Ways and Means; second, that he has a plan for getting back to specie resumption of greenbacks, and that he means to introduce it soon after Congress meets. General Garfield states that he is in favor of a contraction of the currency as a measure concurrent with his "plan," but that his main reliance for a restoration of a gold standard of values, and of a resumption of specie payments (by which we presume he means redemption of greenbacks at par), is the plan which he has embodied in a bill already prepared for introduction into Congress, and of which he furnishes the *Herald* a copy. The whole substance of this bill is that, on a certain date, the Secretary of the Treasury shall begin to pay gold at a premium of 30 per cent, for any greenbacks that may be presented; in other words, to buy greenbacks for gold at seventy-seven cents on the dollar, and that on the 1st of each succeeding month, the premium on the gold shall be reduced one per cent. That is: that for one month, the Secretary of the Treasury shall buy all the greenbacks presented at 77 cents on the dollar; for the next month he shall buy at 77¾ cents on the dollar; for the third month at 78½ cents on the dollar; for the fourth month at 78¾ cents on the dollar, and so on, until, at the end of two years and five months, the price of greenbacks would be 100 cents on the dollar. This is the substance of General Garfield's plan in more concise and intelligible shape than he has it in his bill. We suspect, however, that the General has got his cart before his horse, and that contraction, instead of being merely a desirable, concurrent measure, is the gist of his plan. If this is not the case, his plan is only a cast-off fallacy, which was thoroughly discussed during the last session of Congress, and has neither merit nor originality to commend it. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and a greater activity in the leading grain markets, principally due to the fact that this was the last day of the month, when many contracts mature. There was no material change in prices, but all closed firm.

The Exchange Room was visited, to-day, by a number of members of the First Board of Trade Regiment, who were loudly cheered. Through Captain Curtiss they extended an invitation to all the members to attend their annual reunion this afternoon. [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision, and Grocery Markets.

Ocean Freights.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Port of Marquette.

Port of Buffalo.

Lake Freights.

Disasters.

Miscellaneous Items.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Townsend,

Dr. Bassett,

Words of Cheer.

Private Consultations.

To the Afflicted.

Your Destiny

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION

Can Be Cured.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.,

RICHMOND

PRINTS,

E

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS,

188 CHURCH-ST.,

NEW YORK.

LOW WATER INDICATOR.

BRADFORD'S

LOW WATER

INDICATOR.

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't,

Cor. Third & Lock-sts., Cincinnati, O.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

OCEAN STEAMERS

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FURS,

EDUCATIONAL.

SCALES.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation, Confirmation, and Resignation of Teachers.

Resignation of Mr. Lane and Appointment of Mr. Hanford as Principal of the Franklin School.

Corporal Punishment—Letter from Mr. Atkins—Speeches by Mr. Holden and Others.

The Report of the Investigating Committee Adopted.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK.

Destruction of a Portion of the Masonry of the New Presbyterian Church—The Town Trustees.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

THE PROPOSED BRIDGING OF WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Large Damages Asked Against a Banking Institution.

A Warehouse Receipt Case—Suits Against Insurance Companies.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Twenty-fourth Annual Dinner, at the Briggs House.

Toasts, Responses, and Music.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THIRD THEODORE THOMAS CONCERT.

And now at the last moment come the people to hear Theodore Thomas' orchestra. Now, when the last strains are dying away, comes the Chicago musical public to hear such a performance as they never heard before—as they may never hear again. Now, everybody regrets that this is the last performance—everybody hopes that Theodore Thomas will come again—everybody is sure if he does come again right away that he will get large houses. But the trouble is that Theodore Thomas cannot come again. [illegible]

SPORTING NEWS.

The Chicago Professional Nine—The Ohio Billiard Tournament.

BASE BALL—NEWS FROM ABROAD.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL.

[illegible]

The Babcock Extinguisher.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 23.

[illegible]

Presentation of a Watch.

[illegible]

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Clinical Instruction for Female Students.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Linens, Cassimeres and Woolens, Wool Knit Goods, Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpets, Blankets, Comfortables, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 1 and 2.

Sale commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m. each day,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their salesroom, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Catalogues ready on Monday, Nov. 29.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Auction and Commission Merchants

For the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, &c.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Being the entire stock of a BANKRUPT JOBBER, for sale

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, at 9½ a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

A Magnificent Assortment of **CROCKERY & GLASSWARE**

In Crates and open lots,

Bohemian Ware, Parian Marbles and Holiday Goods,

The stock of a New York Importer,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 9½ a. m.

Sale positive. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF Furniture, Carpets, &c.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

SINBAD, THE SAILOR,

In which the incomparable

LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

DOMINICK MURRAY.

OONAH'S ENGAGEMENT.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

SING-BAD, THE BLONDE;

Or, The Girls That Never Dye.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

CONCERT

BY THE

Mendelssohn Quintette Club,

(To-Night), Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Tickets at Music Stores and Hall.

FARWELL HALL.

LECTURE!

To be delivered by the distinguished Author, Poet, and Traveler,

BAYARD TAYLOR,

At Farwell Hall,

This Week, Saturday Evening, December 4.

He will deliver for the first time, his new and highly interesting Lecture, entitled:

"Views of American Society."

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

PATTI.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Income Tax Predicted.

Proposed Changes to be Made in the New Tariff Bill.

The Public Debt Statement for December.

Reduction Since March 1, $72,903,524.78.

The Gold Brokers' Raid on the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

THE INCOME TAX.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS.

Wisconsin State Christian Convention.

[illegible]